THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Cerrespondent. TURIN, Oct. 27, 1860.

The Emperor of Austria, frightened by the inareasing agitation in Hungary, has taken a bold posolution, and, changing all his system of government, has granted a Constitution to the different provinces of the Empire, and reëstablished the Hungarian Constitution. But, as it is impossible to wipe out by one stroke of the pen the history of twelve years, and to inspire confidence in a people who have been deliberately oppressed and systematically robbed of money, honor, and Bberty, these concessions have failed in rousing the Hungarians to anything like enfhusiasm. And the Hungarians were right, since the plausible preamble by which the Imperial grants are preceded, is not exactly in keeping with the details of the official documents. In fact, the old Provinces of the Empire do not get more than a promise of a Constitution, and the bases of their representative system. Their Diets have no decisive, but only deliberative powers, and the Emperor, though bound to hear them, is under no obligation to accept their advice. As to Hungary, her integrity is not yet reëstablished. The question of the union or separation of Creatia and of the Voivedina is yet to be discussed, and depends upon ulterior con siderations. Besides, though the old Hungarian Constitution is recognized as being in full vigor, the Diet has no right to lock into the budget, to vote the taxes, or the levy of the conscripts; and not even the liberty of the press is granted. Thus the Constitution remains without any guaranty. It is not the old Constitution, but a modification of the old institutions. Besides there is a new institution created, the Council of the Empire, which stands between the Diets and the Emperor, thus nullifying any possible opposition, and delaying every legislative action. The concessions were received at Pesth with great apathy. Some few windows of the officials were illuminated, but the mob broke them, and made a most tremendous uproar. On the 22d, the Municipality ordered a great illumination all over the town, but Gen. Benedek, fearing a repetition of the disturbances, invited the municipal ity and the citizens to devote the sums destined for e illumination to the necessities of the army. Thus we see the old centralizing institutions of Aus tria broken up, but the new concessions are met with diffidence, since nobody can trust the word of Francis Joseph, who in 1848 abelished the Hungarian Constitution, and in 1851 destroyed that granted by hinself in March, 1849. After this complete failure of reconciliation, the po-

attion of Austria becomes more critical than before The last remedy for conjuring the storm is tried and found wanting, and we may now, therefore, safely prophesy the downfall of that ill-assorted Empire. Here, in Italy, the grant of the Constitution was taken for a sign presaging an immediate war, and seabout forly thousand men of the army are actually in the south of the peninsula, the position was rather critical. Count Cavour, however, with the energy which characterizes him, ordered at once the ization of forty battalions of the National Guard to garrison the fortresses and chief towns, and or dered every available soldier to the Mincio and to the Po. The military arder of Francis Joseph seems, however, to have cooled down considerably, since the appearance in the Constitutionnel of Paris of a most important semi-official article explaining the policy of France toward Italy in a manner on the whole most favorable to Victor Emanuel. The Emperor disapproves of the Sardinian policy. He cannot put himself at the head of the revolution, pelieves that a strong Italy is required for Europe. He cannot allow any foreign intervention in the pensula, nor the revival of the Austrian preponderance. This is the gist of the article, which plainly intimates that in case of an Austrian aggression the French would once more cross the Alps. The Constitutionnel winds up with a proposition to emble a Congress for the final arrangement of

the Italian question.

While Austria is thus abandoned by France, the Conferences of Warsaw do not seem to hold out any better promise. Francis Joseph hoped for a recon-struction of the Holy Alliance, but, instead of such an issue, the Imperial meeting separated without coming to any serious resolution. There were dinner parties, military reviews, official visits, and theatrical representations; but no protest was signed, no agreement concluded, no promise given to Austria and any even the Pane and the Kung of Naples got a word of comfort from Warsaw. The hopes of Francis Joseph having thus been baffled, concentration of troops in Venetia loses its im portance. It leads to a greater expenditure, per-haps to bankruptey, but not to war. Still, the Pope has not yet parted with his illusions, Mérode, his Minister of War, continues to enlist troops for his Holiness; and many prisoners of war, taken by the Piedmontese, and dismissed with too great maguaminity, have returned to Rome to enter once more into the Pontifical service. Even officers were found who broke their parole and returned to the Papal army. But all these impotent, agonizing move-ments will not delay the downfall of the Papal throne. By next Spring, if not before, both the Pope and the French will have evacuated Rome which is to become the capital of the new Italian kingdom. In Naples, the universal suffrage resulted in a nearly manaimous vote for the annexation to the "one and "indivisible kingdom of Italy of Victor Emanuel;" and the vote of Sicily is comparatively still heavier than that of Naples, where many persons abstained from casting their ballot into the ballot-box.

from casting their ballot into the The military operations are continued with great energy. The English legion got on the 19th before Capus the baptism of blood and fire, and the new volunteers estinguished themselves by their cool bravery. Gen. Cialdini, after the battle of Bernis on the 21st, where the Neapolitan general, Scotti, and 800 soldiers were captured by him, advanced to Teano, and, threatening to cut off the retreat to Gaëta, forced the Neapolitan troops to evacuate Cajazzo and Capua, and, leaving the Volturno, to retire to the Garigliano. Garibaldi waits only for the arrival of the King, which is to take place to morrow, in order to resign his Dictatorship and military command, and to retire again into private life, until the war with Austria shall call him once more to the field of action. The King, however, will do his best to keep him from taking that step, and will endeavor to retain him in the command of the Southern army. As to she volunteers from Upper Italy, their ranks have fearfully suffered by the battles, marches, and malades. They want the battles, marches, and maladies. They wait only for the capture of Gaëta, and will then probably tisband, returning in William lisband, returning in Winter to their homes, but bissing the unity of Italy. Victor Emanuel's principal are is now to organize a new army at Naples, and to raise his forces to 300,000 men if possible befor Spring.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

From the Correspondent of The London News.

GARHEALDI'S HEADQUARTERS,
SANT ANGELO, near Capus, Oct. 25.

We have at last begun our movement on the right bank of the Volturno. Medici's brigade crossed the diver yesterlay morning, at 2 o'clock, and took up a position on terusslemne Hill, at the top of which the national Italia flag now displays the cross of Savoy.

Both Medici and the Picdmontese brigade Pernon crossed to the ober side of the Volturno in boats; but last night, the bidge erected by Col. Bordone on the tiver having been included, the brigades of Eber and Bixio were able to march over it toward Cajuzzo, with part of the artillery

Bixio were able to march over it toward Cajazzo, wan part of the artillery

Garibaldi's headquarters were removed here this morning at 4 o'clock, on I think that by this evening we shall have followd the movement of the army, and established them senewhere on the other side of the river. The Nespolitans, who had kept quiet for the iast four days, suddenly broke their silence last night, and began to shell the positions which the English brigade occupies. The ring did not, however, cause any loss of life, for the shells thrown from the matters of Capua passed over the farm-house where bastions of Capua passed over the farm-house where the headquasters of Peard's brigade have been estab-

Although our troops have not yet met the enemy, it is to be expected that an engagement will either take place to-day or to-morrow. We know that a Neapolitan corps d'ormée has been sent to occepy the mountain paths of Boiano, and must either fall in with Cialdin's corps, or with the Gariba dinns, who have crossed the Volturno. It seems that the remainder of the Neapolitan army is now energaped in the neighborhood of Seesa and Figuataro, 2 position which equally commands the road of San Germano and that of Gaeta. Supposing that dis Neapolitan corps met with a defeat in following the mountain tracts of Piedmont, it might altempt to fall back on the Garigliano and join the main body of Francis H.'s army. To prevent this junction Garibaldi will send a force in the direction of Pontelatore, thus intercepting the communication of main body of Francis II. a many.

In a many of the direction of Pontelatore, thus intercepting the communication of the severed Neapolitan army. His plans, however, may be medified according to the events of war, for he cannot yet send the whole of his army on the other side of the Volturno. As long as the road which leads from Capna to Gaeta is not intercepted, the garrison of the forner city may be easily increased, and a desperate attempt against the positions of Santa Maria, Aversa, and Sant Angelo may be made by the enemy. It is not unlikely that the arrival of Cialdini's corps on the scene may supersede all present arrangements. Until then Milbitz will remain at Santa Maria, Avesana at Maceloni, and Sacchi at San Lucio.

If the Generals of Francis II. really intend to make a stand against the combined forces of Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi, it is in the Flain of the Garighiano, or in the vicinity of Sessa, that a great battle will be

n the vicinity of Sessa, that a great battle will be lought. Judging by what happened on the 19th at Maceroni, however, I do not believe that the Nearphimaceron, however, I do not believe that the Neapolitans are in a position reviously to oppose the assailing meany. The morade of Francis II.'s army wan destroyed by the failure of the lst of October. As Ciallini said to the Neapolitan General, Scotti, who fell stroyed by the failure of the lat of October. As Claidini soid to the Neapolitan General, Scotti, who fell into his hands at Maceroni, "The defenders of the "Bourbors are no more soldiers than the brigands of "the Campagna of Rome. The awful deeds they perpetrated in the Abruzzi show, that they have "perpetrated in the Abruzzi show, that they have "lest all sense of military bonor." The Marquis Villamarina, who is just returned from that province, told me that the acts of barbarity committed by the Neapolitan Cacciatori in the towns and villages of the Abruzzi can searcely be believed. The same report was given to me by Colonel Nullo and Major Caldesi of Garibadd's staff. At Isernia, a young man of nineteen was burned to death in the presence of his mother, only because he refused to shout "Long live Francis II." I have myself read the authentic document in which the details of that horrible tragedy are efficially stated. Two letters, signed by Signor Ulloa, the Minister of Police of Francis II., have also been seized in the pockets of a spy, which leave no doubt that the Government of Gacta did not shrink from resorting to the most injunitous means in order to insure the triumph of the royal cause. In the first of there letters Signor Ulloa strongly recommended to the Intendente of Isernia twenty convicts who had been sont into the Abruzzi cause. In the first of these letters Signor Ufloal strongly recommended to the Intendente of Isemia twenty convicts who had been sent into the Abrazzi from the Argastolo of Gaeta to organize the Sanfeziati bands. According to the words of the letters those convicts had gained a reputation that "would cause "the most salutary dread among the liberals."

The second letter directed the Intendente to let the peasant know that Francis II. released them from the ordinary obligations of the law for 24 days. The meaning of the Minister was clear enough, and the peasantry took it as a sort of dispensation or indulgence to commit plunder, assassination, rape, &c., with impu-

commit plunder, assassination, rape, &c., with impu-nity. In a few days I hope to be in a position of send-ing you the literal translation of these two important documents. SIX O'CLOCK, A. M.

The firing from Capua has now ceased. Our col-ums are crossing the Volturno before Garibaldi, who is here with his staff. The report of the guns has not been heard this morning, neither in the direction of Bojano or Sessa.

FROM THE PIKE'S PEAK GOLD REGION.

From Our Own Correspondent. DENVER CITY, Pike's Peak, Oct. 29, 1860.

Two years ago to-day the first house was built apon the present site of Denver, by Gen. Wilham Larimer and his party, who had just arrived from Leavenworth. It was a rude log cabin, only six feet high, with a dirt roof. Now, Denver has three daily newspapers, two churches, a theater, several brick blocks, which are unsurpassed in any city west of St. Louis, and a population of 5,000.

A gentleman who has been canvassing the mining region for a business directory, furnishes me with some interesting statistics. There are 175 quartz mills in the mountains, which, upon the ground, in running order, cost in the aggregate about \$1,800,000. 75 of them have already been put in operation, and the owners generally state that they are doing well.

About one thousand people are engaged in selling goods in the Pike's Peak region. The number of loaded freight wagons coming here from the Missouri River during the current year, will nearly reach twenty thousand. Messrs. Clark, Gruber & Company have already put in circulation upward of a hundred and twenty-five thousand dol-lars of their private coin, and at the present rate the amount will reach two hundred thousand before the first of January. The gentlemen of this firm, who have perhaps better facilities for judging than other house, estimate the Pike's Peak gold yield for 1860 at five millions.

The theater in this city, styled the "Apollo," one of the peculiar institutions of the country. It is held in a hall, neither ceiled nor plastered, the body of which is brilliantly illuminated by twelve candles, and is capable of accommodating, upon its rough benches, three hundred and fifty persons. As the entire story beneath is a popular drinking sa-loon, the votaries of the drama are frequently dis-turbed by the clinking of glasses, the rattle of ills, and boisterous conversation from the apartment below. The price of admission is one dollar, and on a few occasions upward of three

hundred dollars have been taken at the door,

A few evenings since "La Tour de Nesle" was
presented to a crowded house, and I have seen the leading characters worse performed in our metro-politan cities. The audience, however, did not seem deeply impressed with the spirit of the play, but was absolutely irrepressible in its jocular com-ments and responses. At the point where Walter, with great earnestness, supposing his brother to have been murdered, asks, "Where, O! where, is my brother?" a deep, sepulchral voice, from the body of the house, promptly responded: "I am thy For several seconds the audience were at a loss to comprehend whether this unexpected reply was, or was not, down in the bills; but, upon discovering that it came from a candidate for Congress, among the spectators, they greeted it with uprearious laughter. One of the Queen's most thrilling passages was somewhat weakened in its effect by the vigorous response, "You bet!" (a colloquialism signifying very emphatic assent) from a rough miner directly in front of the stage. The tragic death of the Prime Minister elicited from one jocular spectator the observation: Well, old fellow, you're gone up, ain't ou?" while the designed-to-be-impressive con-usion of the melo-drama, at which three of the leading characters were lying dead, was greeted with: "Going to have a big funeral up there, I reckon!" In the afterpiece, "Poor Pillicoddy," one of the wives was personated by a man, on account of the scarcity of female performers. There were several Indies present, and though the assembly was exceedingly boisterous, there was nothing absolutely offensive to ears polite. Taken for all in all, the Apollo Theater is a very remarkable temple

According to the best sources of information, the recently-discovered gold diggings of the San Juan Meuntains in New-Mexico, 300 miles south-west of this city, are very rich. Col. Charles Baker, from St. Louis, the discoverer, has returned to them, accompanied by a large party. A few days since, I met a miner named Marshall, who has been spending three months in those diggings, and is said to have returned with \$3,000, all taken out by himself. He exhibited a large purse full of rich nuggets, varying in value from \$2 to \$25, which he distributed among his acquaintances with remarkable liberality. At least 2,000 Pike's Peakers will spend

the Winter in New-Mexico.

The farming experiments in this region during the past season have demonstrated that with irrigation the soil is peculiarly adapted to the production of all the vegetables common to this latitude. Squashes, melons, and potatoes, have yielded very abundantly. I noticed in town, to-day, a beet weighing thirtepounds, a turnip weighing fourteen, and a cabbage which weighs twenty-three. All the small grain flourish, and yield richly, but corn will never be produced largely, on account of the frequent and heavy frosts. Hay is plenty in this market at \$20

per tun, and potatoes at \$5 a bushel. Flour commands \$13 and \$14 per bundred, with a large supply in market.

THE FAMISHING IN KANSAS.

That the wholly unparalleled drouth which ims prevailed throughout the past season in Kansas has created a necessity for charitable effort in behalf of a large minority of her people, we regard as beyond doubt. It is quite possible that, if all the people of Kansas had been as industrious and energetic, as thrifty and provident, as some are, there would have been far less call for help than there is; but that does not feed the hungry. We have high hopes that this famine will prove a great permanent good to Kaneas, in deepening and improving her cultivation, enlarging the area of her tillage, spurring up the less diligent of her population to greater efficiency, and rooting out the fell spirit of land speculation. Meantime, there is not to-day a more inviting country for emigrants than that same Kansas. Her soil is very rich, and may be plowed so as to produce fair crops even in a season of such unprecedented drouth as that of 1860. Her climate is healthy; she lies in the very heart of the American Republic, on the route to the great Mineral Region, which is destined to pay her generously for large annual yields of Grain and Cattle. Let her destitute be helped now-by way of gift or loan-and they will not need help again. We ask practical attention to the following letter:

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sir: Having been delegated by the people of Lawrence and vicinity to visit Illinois and Iowa, and solicit provisions, I have been successful in moving a number of car-loads of potatoes, flour, &c.

The freight will amount to several hundred dollars. I passed two car-loads, near St. Joseph, yesterday, which must wait at Atchison till some \$150 can be raised.

As the people of Illinois and Iowa have contributed so bountifully in procision for the distressed sufferers in central Kansas, may I not ask, through you, of the East a contribution in money which will enable us to pay freights.

Our hundreds of bushels of potatoes will be a total loss unless we can can remove them very soon.

The Mayor of Lawrence, the Hon. G. W. Deitzler,

a most worthy gentleman, will gladly receive all sums Sincerely yours, CHAS, REYNOLDS. sent to his care.

Leavenworth, Kansas, Nov. 3, 1860. DESTITUTION IN KANSAS-APPEAL FOR HELP

The undersigned, citizens of Kansas, would call attention

the following statement of facts:
During the year preceding the 1st inst., a dreadful drouth During the year preceding the lattinet, a dream distinct operating on the Missouri River has had occarional showers, and has yielded a fair crop. Some other small and isolated districts have also had light showers, and raised a part of a crop. But re-

have also had light showers, and raised a part of a crop. But residing, as we do, in widely-separated localities, we believe that
four-fifths of the cultivated land in the Territory has not yielded
the smallest crop of any kind, except a little corn fooder.

In our localities the best yield of corn does not exceed ten
bushels to the acre; not a potato or vegetable of any kind has
been raised; gardens have proved an entire failure, although
they have frequently been replanted. Fields have been reason
In wheat, then buckwheat, then turnips, and all a total failure.

Non-returned observation and intercourse with people from From personal observation and intercourse with people from various localities, we are satisfied this is, with the above excep tions, the condition throughout the Territory.

The inhabitants have not old crops on which to rely for bread

Last year's vegetables, of course, are consumed. The wheat wi either used for seed or ground for food. Nearly all the old corn has been fed out, or was sold last Spring, at from twenty to twen-ty-five sents a bushel. Not one farmer in twenty has a peck of

Nor is there money to buy bread. Our people have expended all available means in making improvements. The commercial disaster of 1857 left us stranded. The tide of returning prospecty has relieved our Eastern friends. The Mississippi Valley is rapidly righting. But the first wave has not reached us. Now comes the less of our crops, and with it goes our hope of return.

ing prosperity.

We only make these statements because duty compels us Loving the good name of our adopted home, and fearing that the truth would injure us, the inhabitants of Kansas have waited through weary months of doubt without making known their fears or their wants. Even now those living in the favored possities, above alluded to, write hopefully of the future.

This drouth is an exception in Kausss. To this fact we have the explicit testimony of missionsrics who have lived there from fifteen to thirty years.

But the terrible fact confronts us that examy thousands of our

copie have no bread and little clothing for the coming Winter While some of them will be enabled, by great sacrifices of property, or by the timely aid of relatives at the East, to live through the Winter, there is a very large number who must be aided by the public, or suffer the last extremity of famine.

There is little in Kansas to divide, but that little will be shared

behadestitute but beyond all this, much will be required We, therefore, in behalf of our starving countrymen, appeal to the benevolent throughout the nation. Christian friends, we sak you to imitate the example of Apostolic times, and help your

ask you to initiate the example of Apostonic times, and nelly you needly brethren. Brother man, we reach out to you in this extremity and implore relief.

Rev. DANIEL FOSTER, Centralis, Nehama Co., Kansas, Rev. W. O. THOMAS, Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas, CHARLES A. FOSTER, Osawatomie, Lykins Co., Kansas, ISAAC T. GOODNOW, Manhattan, Riley Co., Kansas, L. D. BAILEY, Emporis, Breckinridge Co., Kansas,

Oct. 30, 1860. We indoze this appeal for aid from our fellow-citizens Kansas, as one of real and pressing importance. We hope a immediate and generous response will be made.

Wherever this appeal comes, let a contribution be at once sent in to Dr. Thomas H. Webb. No. 3 Winter street, Boston. He will orward the same to the County Committees, chosen by the people of each respective County, to be distributed by the We ask all ministers of our churches, who are willing so to do.

as soon and as effectually as possible, to interest their people in this matter, and, in such way as they shall think best, secure

heir contributions.

Of course, it is optional with all who give to send their contriout@nthrough Dr. Webb or by some other way; his name is men tioned that all may see that there is a way in which they can b

unned that an may see that there is a way in which they sure of reaching their fellow-citizens of Kansas. Rev. A. L. Stone, Pastor of Park-street Church, Rev. G. W. BLADDEN, Senior Pastor Old South, Rev. Heavy M. Deztras, Pastor of Pine-street Church, Rev. Heavy M. Deztras, Pastor of Pine-street Church, Rev. E. O. Haven, Editor of Zion's Herald.

Rev. Henny M. Dester, Pastor of Pine-street Church.
Rev. E. O. Haven, Editor of Zlon's Herald.
Rev. Wa. F. Warker, Pastor of Bromfieldet. M. E. Church.
Rev. Gro. M. Randall, Rector of the Church of the Messials.
Rev. Elea S. Gannert, Pastor of Federal-street Church.
Rev. A. Rev. A. Pastor of Samol-street Church.
Rev. A. A. Minne, Pastor of Now South Church.
Rev. A. P. Clevenley, Pastor of Church in N. Bridgewater.
Rev. Banon Srow, Pastor of Grow-street Baptist Church.
Rev. Rollin H. Neale, Fastor of First Baptist Church.
Rev. Rollin H. Neale, Fastor of First Baptist Church.
Rev. Dawin C. Eddy, Pastor of Mayard-street Church.
Rev. J. W. Parken, Pastor Shawmut-avenue Baptist Church.
Hon. Anda A. Lawernole.
Hon. Hanney Wilkon.
Hon. Mondall Strapper.
Hon. Willam Claptis.
Both Jacob Shedper.
Hon. Willam Carlin.
Both Jacob Shedper.
Hon. Willam Carlin.
Both Jacob Shedper.
Hon. Myllam M. D.
Ler Claptis, esq.
Ww. B. Spooner, esq.
Ground L. Stranss, esq.
His Excellency, N. P. Banne.

Pensacola

NAVY AND ARMY NEWS .- The U. S. sloop-of-way St. Louis, which was some time since ordered to Pensacola for repairs, has been detailed for duty as Vera Cruz again, and will leave the Warrington Yard for that port in a few days. The family of the late flag-officer McIntosh had left on the gun-long Mohawk, for Mobile. The Crusader was expected hourly as

Advices from the Pacific Squadron state that the U. S. steam-friente Sarange, having undergone some slight repairs at San Francisco, had joined the active floet or the Pacific. The Narragansett gun-boat was bending sail at Guavaouil, to sail for Panama, with diseasche relative to the reception of the American Consul at the

Orders postpouing the departure from this port of the troops recently enrolled for California, have been received from the War Department. Order No. 8 gives the following personal instructions relative to the chief military officers of the Department of Texas: Commandant, Gen. Twiggs; Adjutant-General, Major W. A. Nichols. Surgeon Ramson relieves Dr. White n the same Department.

A detachment of fifty-six U. S. troops left this city n Saturday in the steamer Jamestown for Norfolk, whence they will be sent to Fort Munroe. They were recently enlisted men, and presented a very soldier-like POLITICAL.

GOOD FOR DELAWARE.

Correspondence of The Y. Y. Tribune. Dover, Del., Nov. 9, 1860. I herewith send you the aggregate veces of the re-spective candidates as ascertained by the official returns

nade yesterday. We have elected our Congressional candidate, as I promised, and we now stand the acknowledged organ-zation. We could poll to-day at least 5,000 votes for Lincoln. The best feeling exists between the two branches of the Opposition. I hoped to have been able to have sent Lincoln next to Breckinridge, but we could not press him at the polls for fear of hurting our Congressional candidate. We have done as well as we could under all circumstances.

Counties. Lincoln. Breckinridge. 2,091 3,003 2,251 Total......3.813 7,345 3,883 1,002 Ereckingidge over Bell, 3,462; over Lincoin, 3,532; over longias, 6,3431

Fisher's majority for Congress in the State is 248.

Fisher's majority for Congress in the State is 248. In the General Assembly we carry two Senators out of three and eleven Representatives. These Senators bold over. The Legislature stands: Senate, 5 Democrats; Il Opposition. House, 4 Opposition; 10 Democrats—making a tie on joint ballot.

Yours, &c.

Another correspondent writes as follows:

Georgetown, Del., Nov. 3, 1860.—The official returns for this County (Sussex), announced yesterday by the Board of Carvessers, show the following vote for Lincolo in the several bundreds: In Nanticoke, 74; in Broadkiln, 74; in North-West Fork, 99; in Broad Creek, 34; in Lintle Creek, 5; in Daysboro, 26; in Baltimore, 14; in Indian kiver, 10; in Lewes and Rebatimore, 14; in Indian River, 10; in Lewes and Reba-both, 56; in Cedar Creek, 2:6—the latte viving a plu-rality for Lincoln of 104. The total Republican vote the county was 683, being nearly a sixth of all the votes cast.

The Douglas vote of the county was 204.

Fisher, the People's candidate for Congress, received over Briggs and Reed, a plurality of 18 votes.

D. W. M.

OLD SUFFOLK-IO TRIUMPHE! Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. HUNTINGTON, L. I., Nov. 10, 1860.

We didn't so much mind The Journal of Commerce estimating "Old Suffolk," before the election, 1,500 for Fusion, for we knew the Ananias and Sapphira propensities of that sheet, but we did feel hurt that THE TRIB UNE (our political Gospel) should have so poor an opinion of our county as to yield it, even prospectively, by 500. We have been all along confident that the Slaveocracy could get no 500 majority here, and the result shows that we were right. Instead of yielding to Fusion by 500, we have beaten that miserable moticy by 240 on the Electoral vote, and have carried every name on our county ticket, save the member of Assembly for the 11d District. We gave 226 majority for Carter for Congress, and had the balance of his District done as well, he would have been handsomely elected. In this well, he would have been handsomely elected. In this town, we reduce the Opposition to 111 majority, whereas they have had in former years as high as 515. In this Election District (Huntington village) we increased six on our large Fremont vote. The People's candidate for School Commissioner, the Hon. William Nicell, though opposed "tooth and nail" by the Bell-Everetts, is elected by 331 majority (2c1 of which was given in this Election District), which will teach the political traders not to meddle with that office again. Mr. Nicell has ranked with the moderate Democrats, but he is an honest man, and a noble friend of Education. He is one of the Democrats who believe that if a man is allowed to vote at all, be he white or black, he should yote on the strength of his intelligence and he should vote on the strength of his intelligence and morality, and not on the strength of his property, therefore Mr. N. voted for the extension of negro suf-

therefore Mr. N. voted for the extension of negro suffrage.

Our County Committee, who had charge of distributing tickets, sent as, as I have before written you, only bullots against suffrage. Possibly they thought this a politic dodge and likely to help the Republican cause; but I can assure them that, however such things may go down elsewhere, they won't here. Our party is great and victorious became of its affirmation of the principle of "equal and exact justice;" and if it wishes to beesk down quick, let it begin to disguise and deny its faith. Let us do whatever we do on the square, and leave trimming to the campy.

Among the noticeable incidents of the campaign here was the open support, by word and vote, given to Linceln by Commodore Paulding. He was among the earliest at the polls, and made his influence felt on the side of Freedem. In view of the glorious, peaceful issue of the recent conflict, our folk in this region are preparing for a grand congratulatory meeting, to be

issue of the recent conflict, our folk in this region are preparing for a grand congratulatory meeting, to be held some time in the coming week. We feel to cease all aspertites, if any have been held toward our political opponents, but at the same time to let them be assured that our Republican faith and vigilance are undersing. If we are done with the same time to be supported to the same tim sleeping. If we are given wisdom, as a party, to reap the best possible fruits of our overwhelming triumph, the Slave Power will soon drep its terrorism, and Freedom, once more dominant, as the Fathers intended, will approve herself the blessing and the glory of the Republic. Your friends, and they are a host, will never forget your services and fidelity to the great cause of Human Freedom.

KINGS COUNTY-HOW IT WAS DONE.

SIR: Having noticed in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday a well-deserved tribute to the efforts of the Republicans of Kings County, it occurred to me that a brief statement of the results which have been attained, and the labors which have led to them, might be of interest to your readers. In 1856 the combined majority against is was 14,975, and Buchapan's plurality over Fremont was over 7,000. The Fusion majority at the recent election was but 4,761; Lincoln's vote, 15,998, being more than twice that of Fremont-which was but 7,846. In 1858, the vote on Governor was not a full 7,846. In ISSA, the vote on Governor was not a min one, and the combined majority against Morgan was 8,368. Our gains have not been confined to Republi-can wards, but have been most striking in the Demo-cratic strongholds—such as the Fifth and Ninth Wards— where the vote for Freunont was very light.

We believe the State may be challenged to show any

We believe the State may be challered to show any similar gains, and they are due entirely to steady and unflinching work. But there are other respects in which the results are even more gratifying. The entire Republican County and Judiciary tickets have been successful by large majorities. We also gain two Assemblymen in place of two Gridiron Democrats, one of whom, Callicot, is defeated by 69 majority, in a District which gave 360 against us on the Electoral ticket, and the other, Jones, having nearly 500 majority against him in a District which gives 425 against us on the Electoral ticket. The third of the Gridiron can dislates gets barely 200 majority in a District giving dislates gets barely 200 majority in a District giving didates gets barely 200 majority in a District giving the Fusion Electoral ficket 1,468 majority. To give an idea of the work which has been done to

To give an idea of the work which has been done to produce these results, I will mention some of the labors of the Rocky Mountain Club, which I have gathered from its officers. This Club has drawn up for local use, printed and disseminated, over 250,000 pages of documents, beside circulating many thousands procured from other sources. It has held, in different parts of the County, some thirty public meetings, which have been addressed by leading speakers, such as Senators Doollttle, Wade, and Chase, and Anson Burlingame.

ngame. It organized the first Company of Wide-Awakes in the county, if not in the State, numbering nearly 200 men, which has been constantly employed in attending Republican demonstrations in the county and vicinity, Republican demonstrations in the county and vicinity, and on the day before election, a scarcity of ballots being apprehended, it printed and distributed 75,000 complete sets of tickets. These things were done at an expense of about \$4,000, all of which was roluntarily contributed by the members and their friends. Other Clubs, such as the South Brooklyn, the Banner Club, the Eleventh Ward Association, and several in the Eastern District have also been untiring in their labors.

It is through vincrous and unremitting efforts like these that the political redemption of Kings County has been secured, if it was not actually attained, at the recent election, and there cannot be a doubt that the disorganization which must seen be seen in the

the disorganization which must seen be seen in the mostley ranks of our adversaries will at the next election give us an easy triumph in the county.

SCHUYLER COUNTY ALL RIGHT.

WATKINS, Nov. 7, 1860. We are exceedingly jubilant here over our victory. We have rolled up a majority for Honest Abraham Lincoln to the tune of 875. The Fusionists, &c., are looking as though their last earthly hope had fled, and we bid them God speed on their journey up Salt River, and hope they will find a wet time. I give you the vote of Schuyler County:

THE BANNER TOWN.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. POTSDAM, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Nov. 8, 1860. Potsdam has given a majority of 773 for Lincoln. Is

there another town in the rural districts that has done so well ? And is it not the banner town of the banner W. A. D. county of the State ?

P. S.—The majority for Lincoln in this county

A SUGGESTION. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: May I offer a suggestion to those who are repicing in the recent triumph of Republican principles, so closely allied to humanity. Our brethren and friends in Kansas are suffering. The cry of want comes to us from that region with as much urgency as from far off Syria. Shall we not provide for our own and those of our own household? I propose, therefore, that whereever there shall be a meeting of Wide-Awakes or Republicans, old or young, for the purpose of rejoicing over the recent victory, their rejoicings take the practical form of a contribution in behalf of the sufferers of Kansas. Let all such contributions be sent to the various Republican State Committees, and be forwarded by them to those already appointed by the sufferers themselves to receive donations in their behalf.

-The following Electors were chosen by the Legislature of South Carolina on the 6th:

For the State at Large—Gen. Wm. E. Martin, 151; Col. A. P.

Eint Consequence Control of the Carolina of

Calhonn, 155.
First Congressional District—John Williams, 156.
First Congressional District—Johnnas V. Simons, 142.
Third Congressional Listrict—George F. Eillett, 156.
Fourth Congressional District—Tilman Watson, 143.
Fifth Congressional District—Tilman Watson, 143.
Fifth Congressional District—R. G. McCaw, 157.
Sixth Congressional District—R. G. McCaw, 157.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, unanimously. That i is the sense of the members of the General Assembly that the Fieters this day appointed east their votes for John C. Breckinnidge of Kentucky, and Joseph Lane of Oregon, for President and Vice-President of the United States.

-In Massachusetts, whose votes the local leaders promised to their Southern allies, claiming a popular vote of at least 60,000, they are in a minority of 150,000 -near 12,000 behind Douglas, and 86,000 behind Lin-coln, polling only 22,000 out of 170,000 votes. There are 330 towns in the State, and only two (North Chelsea and Winthrop) of these gave the Bell ticket a plurality, and none a majority. In 28 towns, it did not get a single vote; in 74 towns, it had less than five votes each; and only 44 towns and cities gave the ticket a hundred votes and over each.

-Mr. Columbus Tyler of Somerville, the steward of the Insane Asylum, was the only Bell and Everett man elected to the Massachusetta Legislature last Tuesday

-The popularity of Gov. Pennington at home is strikingly illustrated by the result of Tuesday's ballot in Newark. In the October election, there was a majority of over 1,600 against the Republicans. Gov. Pennington overcame this majority, spite of all the appliances used against him, and actually beat his competitor in the city. In his own Ward, Gov. Pennington led his ticket by 50 votes. -Deacon Samuel Jones of Amsterdam, Montgomer

County, N. Y., in the ninety-third year of his age, wer five miles on Tuesday last to vote for Lincoln and Ham lin. He had not voted since 1856, when he cast his vote for Fremont and Dayton. He was nine years old when the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and sixteen when it was acknowledged by George III. He understood the views of the Fathers in relation to the declaration of human rights, and in his patriarchal age came to the polls to perform the last public act of his long and well-spent life, by voting for he candidates who do not believe that that declaration is made up of a mere string of " swtering general-Mr. Jones had lived more than eighty years

-The Rockland Lake Wide-Awakee, in honor of the election of "Honest Abe," had a grand jubilee on Friday evening. After listening to addresses from Mr. William Hutchingson and William H. Taylor, esq., they partook of a supper tendered them by the latter gentle man. This band of Wide-Awakes is one of the best drilled in the country, and is deserving of great praise for its efforts in the victory just achieved.

before that discovery was made, and the new doctrine

never received his sanction.

THE DEATH OF THE HON, ROBERT L. MERKS,-At a meeting of the Lincoln and Hamlin Club of Jamaica, held on the evening of Nov. 7, Mr. Wm. Aug. Walker, Second Vice-President, being in the chair, feelingly announced the death of the Hon. Robert L. Meeks, in a few remarks to the Club.

On motion of Richard C. McCormick, esq., a Committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The Committee

pressive of the following:
reported the following:
Whereas, It hath pleased Almignly God to take from this life
our esteemed friend and associate the Hon. Robert L. Meeks;

our exteemed friend and associate the Hon. Robert is state-therefore. Resided, That by this sudden and most unexpected dispensa-tion we experience the less of a good of item, a large hearted and lutelligent man, and a zealous, massen ing, and effective co-worker, as well in the great cause we have labored to promote the distribution of which we now rejoine as in the various

and in the triamph of which we now rejoice) as in the various public duttee he has been called to discharge.

Hesolved. That the instant death of our companion, in the bloom and vigor of ite and the prime of years, conveys a tresh and striking assurance of the uncertainty of life, and loudly admonishes us to live in constant preparation for an exchange of worlds.

Resolved. That while we are sensible that human solace of Resolved. That while we are sensible that human selece can avail but little in such an hour, we still desire to effer to the family of our deprets and sincere sympathy, praying that the Divine Comforter may grant them that consolation which comes only from His merciful hand.

Resolved, That, as an evidence of our respect, we will attend the functal of our companion and friend.

Resolved. That here resolutions be entered in full upon the minutes of the Cub, that a copy be sent to the family of the decreased, and that copies be furnished the Queens County papers, The N. Y. Thurene, N. Y. Evening Post, and Brockly. Star, and Times, for publication.

SAMUEL S. AYMAR, See'y.

PERSONAL.

-Somebody in The New-Orleans Delta tells the folwing story of Herz, the pianist:

lowing story of Herr, the plantst:

He had announced a concert (so says the anecdote) in one of the newest cities of California, and had been obliged to send to San Francisco to procure a property necessary to the entertainment, viz: a piano. At the hour announced for the concert, the tickets were all sold, the house was crowded, the artist was at his post, and the concert is property. sold, the house was crowded, the artist was at an and overything was in readiless—except the plane. In consequence of some inexplicable delay, the instrument had not arrived. Herz looked at his rough and considerable trendstion. ment had not arrived. Herz looked at his rough and bearded anditory in very considerable trepidation. What if the gold-digging diffetents should take it into their heads to give him a taste of revolver or bowie kuife, by the way of filling up the time. Heavy drops of perspiration stood on the frightened planist's brow, and he began to wish himself in China, in Kamtchatka—anywhere but in Chifornia. The miners saw his alarm, and kindly comforted him The miners saw his alarm, and kindly comforted him.

"Never mind the cussed pi-anner," said two or three of them, soothingly; "we dont care for it; we came to see you. Make us a speech!" Herz, with restored seremity, did the best he could. The spoken entertainment seemed to please the audience, and everybody, except the artist, had quite forgotten all about the plano, when its arrival was announced. A number of stont men carried the instrument into the hall, and placed it on the platform. It was a three-cornered, or "grand" piano, and Herz, promising bimself to astonish these simple and easily-satisfied inhabitants of the Pacific coast, seated himself on an empty whicky keg, (instead of the more civilized stool) and ran his ingers rapidly over the key-board. Blum! blum! splash! splash! Not a sound did the piano utter, save that of keys striking in the water! The Californians who had brought the "box" from San Francisco, finding it very heavy, had Reated it to town, and upon dragging it out upon the lovee, had neglected to pour the water from the interior!

—A Sierre Leone paper states that a white woman,

-A Sierre Leone paper states that a white woman who accompanied her husband, a missionary, up the Cavalla River last May, excited the greatest curiosity and admiration among the sable dwellers of that b nighted region, where a white woman had never before been seen. All wanted to touch her, and greasurprise was expressed upon feeling her hair. The King of Nyinemo Tribe called her "very fine," and complimented her husband greatly for his taste in electing her. And when ele told him he might see other white women who would surpass her, he said that would either never be, or else a very long time, Owing to her presence, the attendance on preaching was extraordinarily large. During her visit at the mission station, hundreds went to see her, who said they could feel estisfied to die now that they had seen such a wonderful being as a white woman.

-Charles D. Johnson, esq., the editor of The Co. County Democrat, published at North Stratford, died at that place last week, at the early age of 26 years. He was a lawyer by profession, and had been connected with The Democrat since 1858.

-A singular story is told of an apple tree plants over the grave of Roger Williams. This tree had pushed downward one of its main roots in a slowing direction, and nearly straight course, toward the pre-cise spot that had been occupied by the skull of Roger Williams. There making a turn conforming with its circumference, the root followed the direction of the back-bone to the hips, and thence divided into two branches, each one following a leg bone to the heal where they both turned upward to the extremities of the toes of the skeleton. One of the roots formed a slight crook at the part occupied by the knee joint, thus producing an increased resemblance to the outlines of the skeleton of Roger Williams, as if, indeed, molded thereto by the powers of vegetable life. This singularly-formed root has been carefully preserved, as constituting a very impressive exemplification of the mode in which the contents of the grave have been entirely absorbed.

-The gallant Col. F. W. Lander, of overland wagon-road expedition celebrity, has just been joined in the bands of wedlock with the distinguished and favorite actress, Miss Jane M. Davenport. The Rev. Thomas Starr King officiated at the ceremony, which took place on Saturday evening. The happy couple started immediately on an overland expedition to San José, to pass the honeymoon at one of the delightful retreats in that valley. It is understood that Mrs. Lander will retire from the stage immediately upon the completion of her present engagements on the Atlantic side.

-Not long since, a man in Sauk County, Wis., married for his second wife his own stepmother, who, singular enough, was a sister to his first wife. The lady s, therefore, not only stepmother and aunt to her busand's children, but also their grandmother, while the husband is stepfather to his stepsisters. Her issue by, this marriage will not only be own consins to their tepbrother, but uncles and aunts also. And the lady erself, being grandmother to her children and ephews, may be regarded as mother to herself, and hild to herself, and therefore her own grandmother. -Lord Brougham, curiously enough, does not know

of his ignorance. It was not long since that he said to the author of one of the popular pecrages: "I see you put me down as having been born in the year 1779." Well, my lord, am I wrong in so doing ?" "I really don't know; you should have come to see me while my sister was living. Poor dear soul! she died six or eight weeks ago, and I forgot to ask her." -An enthusiastic female scandalized the Trojans on

his own age; more curiously still, he is rather proud

Saturday night by parading the streets, beating a base drum, and shouting "Wide-awake." Any remonstrance was met by a thwack on the head with the -It is said that a number of noted medical men of

New-York City are drawn to the life in the Rev. Dr. Huntington's novel of "Rosemary," just issued in -Young Lincoln, son of the President elect, now in Harvard College, was, on Wednesday night, called upon by a large body of the students in that netitution, and congratulated upon the success of his

-Miss Harriet Hosmer, who left Boston for Rome about a fortnight since, will be followed next mouth by Miss Margaret F. Foloy, the well-known cameo

atter and sculptor. -J. O. Shook, editor of The Waco (Texas) Demo crat, was killed on the 25th ult. by Tom McCordell, who gave himself up to the law.

-R. J. Yancey and Mr. Gailor, editors of The Memphis Avalanche, have recently been murderously asaulted by unknown rowdies. -A man named Page recently killed a Mr. Garret

a Texas, for which he was forthwith hung by the -Mr. Hobbs, the celebrated lock-maker, who has essed some eight years in London, has arrived in

-Wise, the balloonist, made a trip from Richmond o Hampton, Va., on the 3d instant-90 miles in 21

-The Hon. John Kelly, for many years the editor of The Exeter (N. H.) News-Letter, died at that place, aged 74. He had filled many places of trust and honor.

FROM THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

PROGRESS OF HALL'S EXPLORING EXPE-

DITION. The following letter is the first official intelligence received from the Expedition of C. F. Hall, which sailed from the United States last May, in search of

further relics of Sir John Franklin, or any surviving

further relies of Sir John Franklin, or any surviving members of his party:

Arctic Regions, Holsteinberg, Creenland, July 17, 1860.

Henry Grinnell, esq., New-York—Dear Siri So you see, I am within the "Frigid Zone," theregions where have been my hopes, my very soul, for years. What bappier, prouder period of one's life, than when navigating waters almost sacred by the historic names of Frobisher, Davis, Hudson, Bylot, Baffin, Fox, Swaine, Ross, Parry, Franklin, and Kane! You must know that I am at home—at least, within the circle where I hope to be for some time to come—say till the momentons object for which I am here shall be fully accomplished.

I regret to inform you that my noble friend and com-

accomplished.

I regret to inform you that my noble friend and companion, "Cudhargo," who was present at the meeting of your Geographical Society, evening of March 5, is no more. His earthly heart now rests beneath the occan's wave; his spirit has returned to God. This noble specimen of the Esquimaux died Sunday morning, July 1. His last words were: "Teik-ko-sik-ko!" Do you see ice? Do you see ice? His prayer was that he might arrive hone and once more look upon his native land—its mountains, its snows, its ices, upon his wife and his little ones; he would then ask no more of earth. On leaving Labrador coast, we sailed several days without seeing ice. "Cudlargo" would often ask if we saw tee, thinking would then ask to more of earth. On leaving Labrador coast, we sailed several days without seeing ice.

"Cudlargo" would often ask if we saw ice, thinking if so, he must be near to bis home. He died lat 63 deg. N., when near the coast of Greenland. Preparations of a suitable nature were made for his burial in the ses. A "burial at sea" was always thought by me to be of greater interest than any other. I have now witnessed such, and I must say that never did I participate mora devoutly in what I consider the most solemn scene of my life. There, before us, was the "sheeted dead," lying amid-ships, on the gangway board, all in readiness for burial. The whole ship's company, save a solitary man at the wheel, had assembled in solemn, sorrowful silence around our departed friend, to pay our last respect to him. The time that had been set for services now arrived. By the request of Capt. Buddington, who was bound by strong ties to "Cudlargo," I had consented to take an active part in these services. I therefore proceeded to make such remarks as were deemed proper for the occasion. These were succeeded by my reading portions of appropriate exhortations from the "Aiasonic Manual," after which I read a prayer from the same excellent work. In this all seemed deeply, solemnly interested. During these services, the breezes of heaven were wafting us on—silently and specifiy on to the North. At agiven signal of the captain, starding at my right, the man at the wheel luffed the ship into the wind, and deadened her headway. A short pause, and down into the deep grave—the abyse of the ocean—sunk the mortal part of wheel laffed the ship into the wind, and deadened her hendway. A short pause, and down into the deep grave—the abyss of the ocean—sunk the mortal part of "Cadlargo," the noble Esquimaux, who was returning to his natal hard, when overtaken by death. An hour after the George Henry had been given to the leading wind, I turned my eyes back to the grave of "Cudlargo;" a snow-white meanment, mountain size, and of God's over fashioning, was over it.

Our voyage thus far has been attended with calms, fogs and head winds, thus prolonging it to 39 days. The usual time may be set down at from 25 to 30. We arrived here in Holsteinberg Harbor on the morning of July 7. The Rescue, of your first expedition in

of July 7. The Rescue, of your first expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, in 1850, arrived at mid-night of July 11. The George Henry and Rescue night of July 11. The George Heary and Rescue parted company the third night out, during a heavy wind; but Holsteinberg being the appointed render-youn, each vessel made its course direct here. My health is excellent—better than ever. I enjoy

My health is excellent—better than ever. I enjoy myself beyond measure.

In this connection, I must speak to you of the co-operation I receive from Capt. Buddington, who has the command of both the George Henry and Rescue. If I could have had the choice out of 10,000 men, excellent navigators in the waters of the North and withal a good and true man, I could not have selected a better one than Capt. Sidney J. Buddington. The house of Messrs. Williams & Haven, whose gens crosity in behalf of my voyage to the North should ever be remembered, know well that their interests in the George Henry and Rescue are in the hands of con-